The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No 330 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 11 0 / UNSTAMPED.... 1 8 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF THE CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CHEMIST, And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

On This (FRIDAY) JUNE 1, 1860,

To commence with (for supremely select of the Theatre Royal, Epsom), a Play (Shakspeare) Reason, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

A WAIF OF TWO OTHERS,

Which will consist of Gentle sentiment, Wit, Colds Debate ... ... Madame Chemist, Thrown Together ... ... Madame Colonia, To conclude with (First Time) an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by Mr. Planché, Entitled

KING THUNDERBEARD (OF THE LITTLE FUR, AND THE GREAT FASHION).

The whole preceded under the Direction of MADAME CHEMIST.

King Pale-faced ... ... Mr. John Rouse,
Prime Minister ... ... Miss Kate Saville
Princess Rosebud ... ... Miss Rose Saville
Mr. Rideout begs to announce the patronage of the Theatre Royal, that positively, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES !!!

But Offices open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where they may be secured. Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 3s. Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s. No 1, Upper Gallery, 6d. Second Price at the Doors. The Free Communication is suspended, the Free Admission of the money received. Tickets to be had at the Box Office. Doors to open at seven not beforehand.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Fourth and Last Appearance but Two of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. Every Evening After LUCIEN EXELEY will sing the new and successful song, composed by her brother, to Lover's New Song, Rosey Morning, Dewy Morning, which Miss L. D. Lyon, On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 1st,

SILKROT THE FARMBOOTER,

Miss Lydia Thompson
Miss Louisa Keeley
Mr. Lumley ... ... Mr. F. Hunt
To be followed by the Laughable Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
Miss Louisa Keeley
Mr. Rumble ... ... Mr. W. Elliston
After which the Laughable Interlude of the
STOLEN PUPIL.
Fanny ... ... Miss L. Thompson
Mr. Inkster ... ... Mr. W. Elliston
To be followed by the Laughable Farce of
MY WIFE'S OUT.
Miss Louisa Keeley
Mr. W. Elliston
To conclude with Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Miss Lydia Thompson
Miss L. D. Lyon
Miss Louisa Keeley
Mr. W. Elliston

To conclude with Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled

MAGIC TOYS.

Valentine ... ... Miss Lydia Thompson
Boots, No. 27, Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Prices at Nine o'clock. Commence, 7½; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper Ditto, 5s. Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 15s.; Upper Ditto, 3s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

This Evening, and EVERY Evening during the Week, open with an entirely New and Talented Company.

The celebrated Vocalists, Instrumentalists, and Comiques, M. Sabin, from the Royal Polytechnic Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before the Queen and Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive bard, vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast Concert Rooms.

Herr, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Jane, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, The City of Dublin Ball Rooms.

Miss F. Hurst, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six ravishing, picturesque Peasants.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the special superintendence of Mr. Kinsley, from the Royal Gardens of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Grounds have been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the German Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Half-Reserved Seats, Sixpence extra. Children, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Annual LADIES' CONCERT will take place in the BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th DAY, the 14th of JUNE.

Subscribers' names of tickets will be found in readiness at the Committee-Room, 4, Trinity College, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of June, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock (by town).

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at HALF-PAST TWO.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

THE FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
AND
CHARLEY FOX,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
At Half-past Two,
The Company leaving for England, in the Mail Steamer on Saturday evening, at Half-past Seven.

THE LAST EVENING PERFORMANCE.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

CHARLEY FOX,
AND POSITIVELY
THE LAST EVENING PERFORMANCE
OF THE
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JUNE 2nd,
A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
AT HALF-PAST TWO.
Positively Farewell Appearance in Dublin of the Campbell Minstrels.

REMEMBER!
THE
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS'
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
IN DUBLIN,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
COMMENCING AT HALF-PAST TWO,
The Company leaving for England, in the Mail Steamer, Saturday evening, at half-past seven.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual Stated General Assembly of the Chamber will be held on SATURDAY next, 2nd JUNE, at One o'clock, to receive the Report of the Council for the year ending 31st May, to elect a President, a Vice-President, and twenty-one Members to be of the Council for the ensuing year, and to Ballot for the Admission of Members.

(By order)
A. RUSSELL, } Clerks of the
A. CURRY, } Chamber.

N.B.—No Member can vote unless his Subscription be previously paid.

AMATEUR CONCERT THIS EVENING.

In consequence of the great number of applications for Reserved Seats, the Committee have determined to reserve about Sixty Seats in the Gallery, for which early application is requisite, at Mr. Pigott's, Grafton-street.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Annual AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the Irish Academy of Music, will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT HALL, Great Brunswick-street, on This (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present.

The Concert will consist of an Opera Recital of Balfe's, "I Puritani," and a Miscellaneous Selection from the works of eminent Composers.

The Committee have much gratification in being permitted to announce that the following Distinguished Amateurs have already kindly consented to take part in the performance :—

I PURITANI.

Elvira, ... Lady De Vere.
Enrichetta ... ... Miss Newton.
Arturo, ... Mrs. Edward Genin.
Riccardo, ... Captain Mansfield.
Giorgio, ... Mr. John Stanford.
Bruno, ... Mr. Alan Close.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION,

Colonel Hume, Mr. J Scott, &c., will assist.
Pianist, ... Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Single Tickets, 5s.; Family ditto (to admit Seven), £1 1s. Tickets to be purchased at Mr. Cramer's Establishment, No. 112, Grafton-street.

The Seats in the Body of the Hall are all numbered and reserved. A Plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. Pigott's, and places secured according to priority of application.

Each Subscriber to the Concert will receive a Free Ticket of admission, on application to the Acting Secretary.

(By order)
R. WHEELER, Honorary Secretary,
15, Stephen's-green North.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture,
is now open.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons ... ... 5s. 0d.
Season Tickets ... ... 5s. 0d.
(By order) R. MULKERIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
84, RICHMOND-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Rutland-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Member and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Graduate to the Scholastic Living-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Operative Surgery at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours of Attendance—9 to 11 Morning; 2 to 4 Afternoon; Evenings, from 7 to 11.

Consultations, 5s. each; Visits, 10s. 6d. each.

Country Patients attended on Tuesday and Friday, 1 to 3 o'clock.

Notice.—Patients are forewarned against the Medical Men calling themselves "Surgeons to the Hospital," and "Members of the Royal College of Surgeons," who have no connection with the Institution, and are not to be found in the Medical Gazette of to-day.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF MOUNTCASHELL.

The commencement of the summer is accountable 300 patients, and the Hospital is unable to meet the wants of the poor, unless it be enabled by the liberality of the Committee to add to its Funds. The Committee have determined to increase the present liabilities of the Establishment to the extent of £1,000.

Since its opening in 1839, 5,730 patients have been admitted, of which nearly 600 have been infants and children, for whom special provision is made.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock, a.m. daily, and at which 31,422 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by Peter Hall, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

DAPERIES.—Wanted, by the Trade, 12 pieces of diapered Linen, 22 inches wide, to be delivered at the Linen Hall, Dublin, on or before the 15th inst. Patterns and Prices to be sent to the Linen Hall.

TO BE SOLD, an assembly of about 5 years, but in excellent condition, suitable for a Dancing Academy, or Public Room, to be seen at Mr. Rollin Williamson, Royal Exhibition, Dublin.

Public Notices.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. Archdeacon Lyster, Assistant Secretary, is authorized by "A Western Owner," who has given the sum of £50 to the Society, to state that £40 of the other donations of £50 will be given to the Society, to which three months from this date, he will contribute a fifth part.

10, Kildare-street, Office of this Society,
31st April, 1860.

P.S.—It is requested that any persons desiring the sum of £50 within the period specified, will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Curate" as a donor to that amount.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

The next Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, JUNE 5th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening of Right o'clock, in the same place, a Meeting will be held, when especially for Young Men, by which all friends are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

BANK OF ENGLAND—UNCLAIMED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that on the investment of the Bank of England to Stock the sum of £1,000 3 per Cent. Consols, in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, ex parte JULIA ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH CAMPBELL, a Minor, under the Guardianship of the Rev. Alexander Lennox, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS
OF THE
CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Committee of the above Society have resolved to lower the scale of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of objection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their engagements.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 6th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the Forms required, to the Rev. ALEXANDER LENNOX, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

On MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets, at a SINGLE FARE for the Double Journey, will be issued to MULLINGAR as follows:—

From all Stations between Maynooth and Kilucan, by Special Train leaving Broadstone at 9-30 a.m., available for Return by Special Train leaving Mullingar at 5-30 p.m.

From all Stations between Blanchardstown and Leixlip, by Ordinary Up Train leaving Mullingar at 7-30 p.m., available for Return by Ordinary Up Train leaving Mullingar at 11-30 a.m.

From all Stations between Athlone and Castletown, by Special Train leaving Athlone at 10-30 a.m., available for Return by Special Train leaving Mullingar at 7-0 p.m.

From all Stations between Clara and Ballinahine, by Ordinary Up Train leaving Galway at 6-30 a.m., available for Return by Ordinary Train leaving Mullingar at 5-50 and 9-30 p.m., according to class.

From all Stations on the Longford Branch by Special Train leaving Longford at 8-15 a.m., available for Return by Special Train leaving Mullingar at 6-0 p.m.

From all Stations on the Cavan Branch by Ordinary Train leaving Cavan at 7-40 a.m., available for Return by Ordinary Train leaving Mullingar at 6-5 p.m.

From Roscommon and Knockcroghery, by Ordinary Up Train leaving Roscommon at 7-15 a.m., available for Return by Ordinary Train leaving Mullingar at 5-55 p.m.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 30th May, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

WESTMEATH RACES AT MULLINGAR.

On MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock Morning, and will return from Mullingar at Half-past Six o'clock Evening.

FARES.

From Dublin to Mullingar and Back

First Class ... ... FIVE SHILLINGS.
Third Class ... ... HALF-A-CROWN.

N.B.—No Luggage allowed.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 30th May, 1860.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY
(Limited),
Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £20,000, in 40,000 Shares of 10s. each, of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sidney Bailey, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.
Thomas Doering, Esq., Mining Engineer, Truro.
George Coach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Chemsford, E.
Horatio Nelson, Esq., 20, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Pattison and Wise, 18, Clement's-lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

London—Messrs. Webb and Coxon, 3, Pinch-lane, London, E.C.
Dublin—Messrs. Ronayne and Cashel, 4, Lower Ormond-quay.

BROKERS.

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place.

SECRETARY—Charles Cudlip, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE—No. 8, Copthall-court, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and working the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mines, situate in the parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland, and of working the same.

As purchases of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycrenane is sending ore to market, which, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1859, yielded 1,498 tons of 20s tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 115 tons of which gave 84 per cent. of pure copper.

The Capital of the Company is £20,000, in 40,000 shares of 10s. each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the working of the mines are established to the satisfaction of the Directors, will be the means of realizing the value of the existing shares by upwards of 50 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous costing is £9,000 in money, and 10,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 25th September, 1854, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, or from the brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

A small special subscription having been set on foot to enable the Committee to purchase a Washing Machine, and provide the required appointments, Boiler, Cistern Pipes, Troughs, &c. &c., without encroaching on the General Funds of the Hospital, the following sums have been generously contributed for Branford's Washing Machine :—

	£	s.	d.
April 17, 1860.—Mark A. Saurin, Esq., ...	0	10	0
Miss Saurin ...	0	10	0
James Saurin, Esq., ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Flood ...	1	0	0
Hon. — M'Calley ...	1	0	0
Dr. Stanford ...	0	10	0
Dr. Herbert ...	0	5	0
Counsellor Walshe ...	0	5	0
Rev. H. Hatahan ...	0	5	0
Robt. Smyth, Esq., Carlow ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Smyth, ditto ...	1	0	0
May 12, 1860.—Mrs. Drew, 18, Pembroke-road	2	0	0
F. L. Drew, Esq., ...	1	0	0
F. L. Drew, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Mr. Thwaites ...	1	0	0
George Woods Maunsell ...	1	0	0
Thomas Green, Esq., ...	0	2	6
	£13	10	0
Total sum required	35	0	0
Already contributed	13	10	0
Still wanted	21	10	0

Further Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by Messrs. LA TOUCHE, Rev. C. B. STANFORD, D.D., Honorary Secretary; JOHN TWEDDIE, Esq., Upper Sackville-street, or the Hospital.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH
KILLINEY.

A SALE OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK,
Will (D. V.) be held at
KILLINEY,
During the Second Week of JULY, 1860.

LADY PATRONESSES :

The Viscountess Avonmore, Templeton.
The Lady Talbot De Malahide.
The Honor. and Rev. Mrs. Talbot, Ballaffboy.
Lady Hilton, Woodbrook.
Mrs. Dobbs, Ardress.
Mrs. Mountray Jones, Bella Vue Park.
Mrs. Warring, Killiney Castle.

The following Ladies have consented to receive Contributions either in Work or Money :—

Mrs. Martin, Brookfield; Mrs. Hone, Vevay, Ballybrack; Mrs. Wood, The Grove, Ballybrack; Mrs. De Bedat, Ballybrack House, Ballybrack; Mrs. Cheyne Brady, Glencarn Terrace, Ballybrack; Miss Lowry, Wesley, Ballybrack; Mrs. Connolly, Monkstown, Ballybrack; Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle; Miss Cranmer, Salisbury, Killiney; Mrs. Hutchinson, Marine Lodge, Killiney; Mrs. Richmond, Mount Eagle, Killiney; Mrs. Crawford, Killiney, Albert Road; Mrs. D. L. Bentley, St. Davenet-street, Dublin; Mrs. R. Smith, 1, Haddington Road, Dublin.

The object of this Sale is to collect in existing funds for the Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney.

The accommodation which this Church at present affords is insufficient for the growing requirements of the neighbourhood, and wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the large fluctuating population of the Summer season.

The Ladies of the Committee take the liberty of suggesting that acceptable of the following articles would be peculiarly acceptable :—

Toys.
Children's Clothing.
Flowers, either in Pots or made up in Bouquets.
Stereoscope Slides or Photographs.

It is requested that all Articles may be sent in on or before the 1st of July.

All Communications or Inquiries respecting the Sale, addressed to the Rev. Joseph R. Reed, Monkstown Terrace, Ballybrack, will meet with immediate attention.

Music.

PIANOFORTES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From £10 to Forty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in change.
PIGOTT'S, 119, GRAFTON-STREET

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD
At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious House, has resolved to let a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find every comfort and attention, and will meet with every accommodation. The house is newly and elegantly furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED LODGINGS.

For the remainder of a Term, and one or two Bedrooms, in the house of a comfortable Roman family, residing in the best part of Monkstown-road, where they would take charge of children.—Address L. E., Irish Times Office.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION COMPANY.
Established January 1838.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-STREET, DUBLIN.

RALPH S. DUBACH, Esq., J.P., Belmont, Co. Dunboyne, county Dublin, and No. 7, Harcourt-street North.
Sir THOMAS BRADY, Deputy-Inspector-General, Army Medical Department, Dublin Staff, Marrion-square, Cork, and No. 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN PEARSON WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Merrion-square, Dublin.
J. MOORE MELAGAN, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square South.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Lives of Men are undertaken on the most favourable terms, with the benefit of the Assurance Participating Profits for Life of the Assured, being divided every five years, at which period, being the 31st December, 1860, the next Division of Profits will be made, when every policy entitled to participate will be allotted its share of the Profits.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

N.B.—Subscribed Capital, with the Government Guarantee for Ireland, is £1,000,000 sterling, and the Assured have the security of the Funds of the Institution.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Capital ... ... £1,000,000 Sterling.
Invested Funds ... ... £1,000,000 Sterling.
Annual Income ... ... £270,000 Sterling.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INVESTMENTS TO SIX YEARS' DEATHS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 1,000 Policies were issued, insuring the sum of £449,931 0 0
Premiums and Interest received from this department ... £16,000 0 0

THE GUT, OR PASSAGE AND INTERIOR ARMOR POLICY insures the Property in Transit against Robbery.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Prince-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH,
47, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MARJORY, Solicitor, St 1, College-green.

LOCAL AGENTS.
HENRY DOWNE, 5, College-green.
MARCUS ROGERSON, 26, Ormond-quay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
Incorporated A.D. 1720.
FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.
Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Deputy-Governor.
Rooney Delves, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-two Directors.
Secretary—JOHN G. DRENON, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has been established by Royal Charter for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Upwards of Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of Premium, without participation in profits ; at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, at a fixed proportion of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful discharge of its engagements.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, combined with the protection afforded by its ample Funds, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description, except the Premium and Interest.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.
Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

T. J. STEPHENS & SON,
44, Dame-street,
J. T. HAMERTON
81, Upper Sackville-street,
Agents for Dublin.

ENGLISH AND BRITISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE
AND
ENGINEERS' AND HOUSEHOLDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES—{ 64, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; and 16, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE CONTEMPLATED AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Forms of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Agency.

N.B.—LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.—SALARIES OF £250 PER ANNUM OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN ITS GIFT. APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT AGENT.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
16, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Hours—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1.—Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2.—Mr. Thomas Hamilton, elected December, 1859.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Encouraged by SPECIAL ACT of PARLIAMENT,
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—3, PRINCES'-STREET, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
Capital ... ... £1,000,000 Sterling.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £150,000 per Annum.

Claims Paid £250,000
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £150,000.

PRESIDENT :
The Right Hon. Sir Minto Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman.
H. Whitbread Whitbread, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," which gives the advantage of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, in a communication dated the 8th of April, 1840, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

Conditional Assurances are given by the CORPORATION OF LIFE ASSURANCES WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to twice the amount of the Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

Sermons.

NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL,
AND SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS.
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 3rd of JUNE, 1860,

Will be Preached (God willing) in the NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, in the Morning by the Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Incumbent of St. James's, in the Evening by the Rev. JOHN GREGG, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Drumcondra, Vicar-General of Ossory, &c. After which Collections will be made in aid of the Funds of the above Institution.

The Schools, which are open to all children of the district, rich and poor, without distinction of religious denomination, and afford scriptural instruction to all who will avail themselves of it; they are at present in much need of the assistance of those who are anxious for the spread of God's truth.

In connexion with the Chapel, and depending on its welfare, are the following valuable institutions :—A Dorcas Association, a Lending Library, a Bible Association, a Provident Fortnightly Society, and Sunday and Sunday and Daily Schools; besides a number of the Irish and Protestant Orphan Societies.

Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Richard Hemphill, A.M., Minister, St. Matthias-terrace; by Thomas Walsh, Esq., Secretary and Sub-Treasurer, 12 Fairview-avenue; by any Member of the Committee; or at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche, Treasurers, Castle-street.

Publications.

Seventh Edition, Price 2s.
PARALYSIS NEURALGIA
AND
NEVROUSNESS :
Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.
By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D.
To be had of all Booksellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates :—

SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... in Lit. ... Stamped, ... 1d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.			STAMPED.		
Yearly, ...	...	5s 6d	Yearly, ...	...	10s 6d
Half-Yearly, ...	...	2 9	Half-Yearly, ...	...	5 3
Quarterly, ...	...	1 4	Quarterly, ...	...	2 7

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the first number, has resolved to publish a Second Edition, which will be issued on Saturday, June 2nd, at 12 o'clock.

This Edition will contain several articles of great interest, which could not be made every class of Professionals to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of

THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain direct notices only written on the subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages to Tradesmen, Persons requiring Situations, &c., and by reason of the Limited Agents it will be simultaneously circulated and distributed in every part of Ireland. The unexpired duty stamps of the Irish Press will be a sufficient guarantee of the success with which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant institutions and as much to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT F. KYLE,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
4, Lower Abbey-street, and 14, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Insolvent Estates Court.

IN THE LAWLOR ESTATES COURT.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Thomas Pugh, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1860, in the hour of 11 o'clock, in the Insolvent Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, in one lot,

The Divided moiety of the lands of Lissaniree, otherwise Lackareen, in the barony of Ballinahinch and county of Clare, containing 97a. 3r. 30p. statute measure, and producing a yearly rental of £60 10s. 10d.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1860.

C. E. DORAN, Examiner.

JOHN PUGH Solicitor for Petitioner, 37, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, occupies the whole townland of Gortaleera. These lands are situate within 24 miles of Galway, and about the mail coach road from Galway to Castlebernard and Clifden, and are near to Lough Corrib, a portion of which bounds the property. The lands are in a high state of cultivation, consisting of meadow and pasture, and a small portion of bog; they are well supplied with water. Lots 1, 2, and 3, are let to tenants having valuable interests in the leases, as mentioned in printed Rental. The remainder of the Lands, consisting of 15a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, is held by tenants from year to year. The rents payable by these tenants were temporarily reduced during the famine years, and owing to a receiver having been appointed to the property of Mr. Pugh, the owner was prevented from restoring the rents to the previous amounts, or obtaining them to the present improved condition of the neighbouring lands. The tenants are, however, anxious for a renewal, the property contains many sites eligible for villas, with easy access to the sea at Barna. From portion of the property there are unlimited stone quarries, chiefly of Menlo Castle, and the limestone of recovery. The fishing in the river adjoining is excellent, and there is a canal communicating from the river to the lake, bounding the property, which admits vessels of 150 tons burthen, and is navigable its entire length.

Offers for purchase of any of the Lots will be received by the owner, Mr. Pugh, up to the 15th day of June, 1860, but not after, and submitted to Judge Hargreave for approval.

For rentals and further particulars apply to

JAMES BROWN, Esq., the Quays, 27, Hardwicke-street, Dublin;
JAMES FORBES, Esq., the Rectory, Galway;
Mr. PATRICK CLAYTON, High-street, Galway;
Messrs. MULLENS and KYNAN, Solicitors, Galway;
Mr. MICHAEL RENNING, Eyre-square, Galway;
Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and JOHNSON, Solicitors having the Carriage, Capel-street, Dublin, and
Victoria Chambers, Bolton; or to
Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

COUNTY DUBLIN.
PENTONVILLE-AVENUE, BLACKROCK.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th of JUNE, 1860, at the Gardens and Premises above mentioned, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Proprietor (going to England),

(Daily News' City Article.)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds opened with steadiness, but closed one-eighth per cent. lower than yesterday. Very little business was done in any department of the market. The Discount market remains quiet, and best bills are taken at 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. The successive reductions in the terms of the Bank of England, have not yet caused any influx of business to that establishment.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The weekly court at the Bank of England has broken up without altering the rate of discount. Funds are flat, owing to a variety of unfavourable political rumours, coupled with some further sales of stock for immediate delivery. Consols fully ¼ lower than yesterday afternoon. In Share market prices firmly supported.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-30 P.M.—Bourse is inactive; Rentes, which opened at 69-90, where finally quoted at 69-25, or 25 centimes lower than yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 227 9; Caledonian, 90½ 1; Eastern Counties, 54¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 115½ 6½; Great Northern A, 116½; Great Western, 68½ 9½; Grand Trunks, 8¼; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 4; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 95¼; Leeds Northern, 53½; South Eastern, 85¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 90½; York and North Midland, 60½ ½. Consols opened steady, 95¼ ½, and continued so for some time, but in the afternoon declined to 95, sellers closing at 94 15-16 to 5 1-16. Shares have been very inactive, and declined about ¼ to ½ per cent. Caledonian, the exception being firm at 90½ ¼. Canadian dull. Trunks 7 15-16 to 8 3-16. French heavy, and without particular change.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 31.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	95½ ⅝
Ditto for Account, 8th June	—
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95⅝
Ditto for Account, 8th June	95⅝
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debentures (Gov. Sec.) of £92 6s 2d	95½
City Debentures, of £92 6s 2d	95½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	15½
City of Dublin	100 x d
Ditto Issue of 1856	50 x d
MINES.	
Connoree (Limited)	20s
General Mining Co. (Limited)	2 4½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	—
Great Southern and Western Stock £100 paid	113½
Midland, Great Western	85½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A.	10½
Great Southern and Western, 6 per cent. perpetual	20 20½ ½
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	—
Ditto 6 per cent.	10½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal	42
National Insurance Company	35
Patriotic Insurance	—

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts again very small; there was a brisk demand both for home consumption and export, at an advance of from 10s to 20s per head since our last quotations. There was a moderate supply of sheep which were in good demand at ½d per lb. advance in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 80s to 84s per cwt. sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 60s to 70s per cwt., sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 8½d per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 7½d per lb. in sink; veal plenty and lower, 8½d per lb. in sink; there was a large supply of lambs, which sold from 2s to 3s per head lower, say from 18s to 22s each.

CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE 18, THOMAS-STREET, MAY 31.—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s per cwt.; second, 100s; third, 94s; cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

The supplies of English grain since Saturday have been small; and moderate of foreign wheat and oats, but large of barley. There was little English wheat fresh up to this morning's market, and what value is unaltered. The attendance was very small, and business in foreign limited, but on the sales effected, former rates were realized. Spring corn of all description is unaltered.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	650	20	—	—	—	570 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	2090	—	—	—
Foreign	4,010	4,420	5,060	—	—	1390 sks — brls

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

AMERICAN STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 18.—Stocks are in moderate demand at irregular prices. New York Centrals, 81¾ to 81½; Erie, 21½ to 22; Illinois, 61½ to 62; Pacific Mail, 85 to 87.

MONTLE, MAY 17.—Cotton steady; sales 5,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, MAY 17.—Sales of cotton to-day, 17,000 bales; sales of the week, 6,000; prices have advanced one-eighth to one-fourth during the week.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, MAY 31.—No. 1, 49s 3d to 49s 9d; mixed Nos. warrants, 50s 1½d to 50s 3d; No. 3, 49s 3d to 49s 9d. Market quiet.

CORN AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26.—Wheat, [illegible] 3d 2-10; Barley, 34s 6d 4-10; Oats, 24s 6d 4-10; Rye, 34s 6d 4-10; Beans, 34s 6d 4-10; Peas, 34s 6d 4-10.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 31st.—8,000 bales sold, including 2,000 on speculation and for export; market quotable change, but barely as high as last Friday; not worse to-day.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 31.—Our market remains very inactive, and we have no sales of importance to report.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, MAY 31.—Much larger supply of beef than last Thursday; demand not so good; all sorts of except top quality, sold lower than last week; fine better supply of sheep and lambs, which met ready sale at last quotations. Top beef, 80s to 82s 6d per cwt.; cows and middling, 68s to 72s 6d.; inferior, 62s to 67s 6d. Mutton, 9d to 10d per lb. Lambs, 24s to 32s each. 804 cattle, 523 sheep, 573 lambs at market.—(From Messrs. John Tiernan and Son's Report.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 31.—SUGAR—Tone of market flat; so far, little has been sold, chiefly bought in. Coffee steady. Tea—Public sales progressing on a par with yesterday's prices, when scented capers were rather easier, and flowery pekoes 2d. to 4d. lower. Rice market quiet. Saltpetre—No public sales; market firm (about 200 bags 14¾ per cent. sold yesterday afternoon at 40s. Tallow market steady, at 51s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. on the spot; 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. for June; 51s. 9d. for the last three months.

MARK-LANE CATTLE MARKET, MAY 31.—Only moderate supplies of stock are on sale. Trade generally steady at fully Monday's prices. Beef, 3s 10d to 5s 4d; mutton, 4s 9d to 6s; lambs, 6s to 7s 6d; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8 lbs. Supply of beasts, 856; sheep and lambs, 11,500; calves, 250; pigs, 290.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 31.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 86s; fifths, 70s; sixths, 62s. 1,900 in market—all sold.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 31.—Red wheat, 00s to 00s; oats, 15s to 16s 6d.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES, LONDON, MAY 31.—The sales have been well attended to-day, and all kinds of wool have realised full prices. The auction will terminate to-morrow.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT RETROSPECTIVE-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Circus Varieta. Every Evening.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Theatre Royal.—"A Tale of Two Cities," to conclude with "King Thrumbeard, or the Little Fat and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre.—To-night—"Gildoroy the Freebooter;" "My Wife's Out;" "Eaten Bay;" "An Alarming Sacrifice;" "Magic Toys."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy .. .. One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany .. Six p.m., daily.
America (Portland (Q.) .. .. Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Canada, &c., addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and was completed and turned at half-past 5. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, amounted to 56,021 copies, making an average of 9,170 copies daily.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON.—The first general fete of the season took place in these gardens on Wednesday. Now that London, like a big boy, is daily growing out of bounds, and streets and houses cover the ground where fifty years ago children hunted rabbits or plucked primroses, it is very pleasant and cheering to find some few spots like our parks and public gardens preserved to the honour of Flora, and where Londoners can see a live tree or blade of grass. The Botanic Gardens are remarkable for their happy situation, for, being in the centre of the park, they are preserved from the near approach of buildings, and appear as if in the midst of fields miles away from any town, and when once through the gates it is scarcely possible to believe oneself within five minutes of busy London. This proximity to town is highly appreciated by the public, for we hear that above 2,000 subscribers are now on the books, and this number is daily increasing. On every-day mornings groups of lady subscribers may be seen with book or work in hand lolling under the trees as if in their own private gardens; but yesterday was a day not for book nor for work, but for show. To see and be seen was the order of the day, and no doubt that half the attraction was the gay crowd of fashionables that thronged the lawns. The orchids attracted, as usual, the first attention, not only from the size of the plants, but their general healthy appearance. One genus of cryptogamian gigantum was said to be very rare and well flowered. The larger masses of colour were made up of pelargoniums and azaleas, and the crimson banks to the conservatories filled with cheer, though smaller in mass and flower. The bands of the two regiments of Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards enlivened the scene by their excellent performances, and altogether the crowd of fashionables seemed highly delighted. About 12,000 visitors were in the gardens at one time.

A CARD.

MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD beg to announce their return to town for the season for their selections of PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS, MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.

Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.

SILK Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms, No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

TROUSERS CUTTING.

This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give due to the Trousers by distributing the Cloth in the proper places, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.

BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers; and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained since their commencement in business.

In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
13 AND 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TOURISTS, FISHING, OR L CE SUITS,
CUT AND FINISHED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE,
FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA,
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.,
THOROUGHLY RESIST.

THE "IRISH TIMES"
IS NOW PERMANENTLY
ENLARGED
TO
TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,
Each column being considerably lengthened; thus giving over one-third more reading matter, and making it the Largest Daily Paper ever yet published in Ireland. Price, as heretofore, only
ONE PENNY ! ! !

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

REMONSTRANCES were urged last night, from all sides of the House, against the policy pursued by the Government, with respect to various departments of the army. The usual vote for the annual training of the Yeomanry Cavalry has been omitted from the army estimates, and consequently no training can take place. If this force is not as efficient as it should be, that is precisely the reason why its training should be most regularly insisted on. Under our present rulers, in order to effect a paltry saving, the practice and discipline of the force is intermitted.

It is not merely in the case of the Yeomanry that a disposition is shown to reduce the regular force of the nation to a standard below its absolute requirements. General Peel quoted the report of the Commission on Army Organisation, to prove that the number of regular troops at home was not nearly sufficient for the defence of the country. He complained that the tendency of the Government was to reduce the army even below the strength fixed by the late Government, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of European affairs. In the estimates, as put forward by Government, no consideration was held for the extraneous services of the Militia, the Reserve, or the Volunteers—the special forces on which we must of necessity rely in case of emergency. The old grievance suffered by the Land Transport Corps, so unfairly treated at the close of the Crimean war, came again before the House, and even Alderman Salomons united with Colonel North in declaring that the claims of these men deserved consideration. An unpopular appointment was the proximate cause of hostility to Lord Palmerston when he last held office; and the nomination of General Grey to the Colonelcy of a Regiment has not only dissatisfied officers, whose services to their country have entitled them to promotion, have been passed over by the appointment of a carpet-general, whose chief recommendation was that he was Private Secretary to Prince Albert. Such a promotion was opposed not only to the principles laid down by the Duke of Wellington, but to the rules sanctioned by the House. These honourable positions should be reserved for officers who had passed the best years of their life in the camp and in the field, instead of being reserved as prizes for the best flatterer in a court, or the collector of gossip for princely ears. In itself the appointment is disgraceful to the Cabinet which made it; but it is rendered still more so in contrast with that of Colonel Inglis, who so long and bravely held out in Lucknow, and whose services are reduced to a level with those of a Private Secretary.

This appointment at once shows the importance of a well-regulated system of promotion in the army. The selection of individuals to fill lucrative and honourable posts should not be left in the hands of a single official, whatever may be his rank. Merit, services, distinctions in the field, ought to be the credentials of the candidate, not his endurance of the painful etiquette which must be observed by the servant of a Prince, or his dexterity exhibited in the science of courtly letter-writing. He who is to command men must respect not only himself, but the means which gained for him his position. And it is not by placing the scribes of the boudoir in the command of regiments, and over the heads of able officers, that confidence will be produced in our troops or satisfaction in our officers.

"THE FIRST REPORT from the Select Committee on "Packet Contracts," if it reveals nothing else, exhibits painfully the hostility of Home and Colonial Companies, not only against the sole contract which Ireland, at last, obtained, but against the Ministry which granted it. In 1858, a private company established a line of steamers, for *commercial* purposes, to ply monthly between the ports of Galway and New York. At the same time a contract made by the Government of Newfoundland for a *postal* service between that colony, Great Britain, and the United States, had fallen through, because the Admiralty reported that the vessels were inefficient. The Galway Company took up this contract, and agreed to perform the service for a subsidy of £13,000 a year. Thence, naturally, arose a more extended scheme of packet service between Galway and America, by fortnightly voyages. A Joint-Stock Company was formed, the shares of which were largely taken in Ireland. The capital was greatly augmented; the vessels were to be of the very first class for rapidity, convenience, and size; and it was anticipated that communication, partly by telegraph and partly by sea, could be made between London and Washington in six days.

No scheme ever met with such universal approval in Ireland. Men of all creeds and parties united to further it. Deputations waited on the First Lord of the Treasury and the Lord Lieutenant from all parts of the country, for it was felt that this great line through Ireland to America was to become a commercial artery from which the traffic veins should spread through the land, giving life and action on their way.

But these conferences and plans were reported in the newspapers, and "in consequence of the publication of reports of these interviews," the Liverpool and New York Steampacket Company first entered their opposition. Because the Liverpool Company had been in existence for eight years without postal service, they had the modesty to request that "in any extension of postal service their Company "should have a prior claim to any other." In other words, the merchants of England should lose 24 hours, and the merchants of Ireland 48—the time saved by establishing the station at Galway—because this Liverpool Company had been in existence for eight years!

Then the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company became they held a contract with the Canadian Government, put in their claim to the Irish contract also, which up to that time they had never dreamed of.

The Earl of Eglinton was Lord Lieutenant. He devoted his energy to the examination of the Galway scheme, and his influence to its support. After long and wearying opposition on the part of unscrupulous opponents, the contract was made with the Galway Line. Four vessels of the most powerful construction were contracted for, at a cost of £100,000 each; a large proportion of the capital was paid up, and all seemed to promise well for a successful opening of a great Irish enterprise.

Then another Company appears upon the scene. The Cunard Company applies for their vessels proceeding from Liverpool to touch at Queenstown, and take up mails and the latest telegraphic intelligence. They have thus practically demonstrated that news and letters of twenty-four hours' later date may be conveyed from Ireland, the very point which was so strenuously denied before.

The Montreal Company, the Liverpool Company, and the Cunard Company, each had their several contracts. All were very willing, indeed, to perform postal service for a subsidy, but when it was found that the contract was really made in favour of the Galway Line, it was suddenly discovered that no subsidy should properly be granted for carriage of the mails, as the various companies ought to be satisfied with mere ocean rates of postage, without any addition from the State whatever. Can a more ungenerous line of conduct be imagined?

It is the acknowledged part of every powerful State to assist, moderately at least, new and probably costly enterprises, calculated eventually to open up the resources of the country, and develope her latent powers. The Galway scheme is not the only one in whose favour the State granted assistance—assistance to last only for seven years, until the prospects of the line were fully tested, and during even these seven years to depend entirely upon an annual vote of the House of Commons. The State granted a subsidy for the Atlantic Telegraph; it guarantees large interest on the cable between Siam and Singapore, or the line between Suez and Kurrachee, and in hundreds of other cases. Those who exclaim most loudly against a subsidy never found out that subsidies were errors in politics until a solitary grant was made in favour of a locality for which Providence had done much, and man had done so little.

We pass over the charges made against Lord Derby's Government—charges involving bribery, corruption, and every offence a partisan can bring against a political adversary. A Committee, hostile in its character, was appointed. Out of nineteen members but two were Irish representatives, and yet, avowedly, they were to decide upon an exclusively Irish question. Yet even this Committee, so constituted, place on record their opinion "that "the Cunard Company would never have touched "at Queenstown had not the Galway Line been es-"tablished." As to the subsidy, the Committee remarks "that it will be open to Parliament to decline to vote the money for carrying out the contract, *but your Committee is not prepared to recommend this course.*"

The Galway Line is safe then, at least for another year. But the opposition of English Companies has effected this, that annually there will be a hostile movement made by selfish parties to arrush a national enterprise, upon which so much time, energy, and money have been expended.

WE have made some inquiries respecting the conduct of the Mounted Policeman, William Smith, alluded to in our report of the review on Wednesday. We find that in his case the slight injury which occurred was purely the effect of accident. The child was not seriously hurt. The man himself had been one of the best-conducted soldiers in a fine cavalry regiment, and had won two medals in the Crimea.

But we have remarked, in general, that the conduct of the Mounted Police is anything but what is becoming in a force apparently so respectable. We need not refer to their conduct in front of the College, spectators whose ranks outside of this. In every public meeting with an utter want of civility and common care. They back their horses upon a crowd, regardless of consequences, and run down any person who may have unconsciously broken their arbitrary rules. Paid by the people, they should be taught to respect the people, and to perform their duties without unnecessary violence.

In England, on the occasion of reviews, the ground is kept, not by police, but by the Horse Guards, the most respectable force in the Queen's troops. They are old and tried soldiers, and possess all true soldiers' forbearance and temper. No one ever hears of a child ridden down, or a spectator injured, by these household troops. They do their duty, but they do it kindly, and the best feeling always exists between them and the crowd. It would be well if mounted troops should be appointed to keep the ground at our reviews, at least until the Mounted Police have learned to perform their functions in a more conciliatory manner.

The *Times* on the Queen of Garibaldi, and the Barbarity of the Neapolitan Government:—

Whatever may be the fortune of Garibaldi, there is one thing beyond a doubt—that the insurrection in Sicily is as fierce and obstinate as any rising which has been seen in this century of revolutions. We do not think that the struggle of Poland thirty years ago, or of Hungary in 1849, gave proofs of greater energy of purpose than the struggle which has now lasted for two months on Sicilian ground. The causes of this indomitable resistance it is worth while to examine. One can conceive how a nation oppressed by foreign rulers or threatened by foreign invaders should rise in rebellion, how patriotism should overcome every consideration of private ease and private advantage, how Spaniards should wage war to the death against King Joseph, Russians burn their capital to oust the Grand Army, and Germans rouse themselves from their habitual lethargy to overthrow the Dictator of Europe. But in Sicily Italians are fighting against Italians; the whole people is in arms merely to subvert a dynasty, and to transfer their government from one native Sovereign to another. This is strange, inasmuch as the history of domestic revolts shows that they are generally shortlived. Political agitation may cause a "three days," as in Paris, or humble the timid Sovereign of Prussia; but it is firmly checked, it soon burns out; it must succeed by *coup de main*, or not at all. Now, in Sicily they are fighting week after week with a desperation which surpasses belief, and all against a native Prince belonging to a family which sixty years ago found a refuge in Sicily, and for fifteen years afterwards was cherished by the Sicilians as the representative of nationality against a foreign oppressor. What can have taken place to change attachment into hatred so bitter, and to inspire an indolent southern people with the unconquerable stubbornness of martyrs? Garibaldi is with them, but they fought for weeks before he came. Even with the General's assistance they are dreadfully overmatched by their enemies. They are undisciplined; the Royal troops have an efficient organisation. They want arms; powder they have in very insufficient quantities, and it is only by smuggling it on shore from sympathising merchantmen that they can obtain it. But the most important of all their wants is cannon. Garibaldi has, we believe, none, except a few field-pieces which he captured near Marsala. The King's army, on the other hand, is well supplied, and, as the Neapolitans have the command of the sea, they can reinforce their troops not only with men, but with every munition of war. Yet, such is the courage and devotion of the people, such the intensity of their hatred towards the King's Government, that they are very likely to succeed, and even defeat would only subject them for a short time longer to Neapolitan rule. From all that we can learn from the island, it is plain that the rule of King Francis is doomed, and that no reconciliation can take place between him and his subjects. The cause of this state of things has been often alluded to, but it involves details so revolting and so incredible that, though vouched for by Italians of the highest note, though the subject of indignant denunciation by Mr. Gladstone, though corroborated by the official despatches of the English Minister at Naples, though made a reason four years ago for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Court of the Two Sicilies, yet we hardly know how to speak of them. Statements have, however, been published in Paris, which, if true, leave no room to doubt, that the horrors enacted in Naples have been far surpassed by the crimes which have driven the Sicilians into rebellion. The capital and the adjoining territory are chastised with whips, but Sicily with scorpions. We may express our conviction that the facts we are about to narrate are essentially true. Certain details may be highly coloured, and a melodramatic air given to deeds which are only simply horrible; but the evidence from so many quarters is concurrent, and the names and dates are too fully particularised, and the charges have been too long circulated, for us to doubt their accuracy. The Government of the King of Naples must be convicted of crimes compared with which the brutalities of Ferdinand VII. or the insanities of the Grand Duke Constantine are insignificant.

On the 1st of February in the present year the Minister of Police at Naples, Afosso, sent a circular to the Intendants, or Prefects, stating that the King, his master, had deigned to continue during the whole of the year the commissions instituted for applying the *lastrucole* to the disturbers of the public peace. This open announcement prepares us for anything that may follow. It is evident that when such directions are officially given from the centre of authority, the subalterns in a remote province will not be very scrupulous as to their proceedings. So has it been with Sicily. This island is, or was till the breaking out of the insurrection, under the power of a certain Maniscalco, Director of Police. The police is entirely independent of the regular judicial administration, so that it may be that a man is "the prisoner of the police, and not of justice"—a phrase not meant at all to be satirical, but of most serious import, as many unhappy wretches have found, since an imprisonment in this case cannot be interfered with by any constituted authority, except Maniscalco and his myrmidons. Monreale, near Palermo, is the headquarters of this tyrant, and hunger, darkness, and torture, chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots. Recently an old man and his daughter, far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash.

In January of this year a certain Giovanni Vienna, of Messina, was arrested for carrying a letter in cipher. As he could not or would not state to whom it was addressed, he was placed in a boat belonging to the police and conveyed to the desert shore of Cape Zafferano. There his hands and feet were tied, he was put into a sack, plunged into the water, and held until he moved no longer. He was then restored and exhorted to confess, but, as he had nothing to tell, he was put again into the water, and when taken back to Palermo was a nearly lifeless body. He is supposed to have since died. In 1848, it is said that the people, making themselves masters of the police buildings, found rooms which bore traces of the enormities perpetrated. The use of a sort of thumbscrew, and of a tourniquet applied to the head, which makes the eyes start forth and almost drop, is attested by many witnesses. If the following histories are correct, as we have no reason to doubt, the diabolical instruments must be brought into rather frequent use. One Casimir Arulmano was accused of liberal principles. He took flight, and his wife, sons, and daughters, were arrested as hostages, and subjected to the torture. Pontillo, a lieutenant of Maniscalco, has invented an armchair, in which the victim is seated on a sort of gridiron, under which is a pan of coals. Bruno, another officer of police, ties the head of the victim between his legs, and leaves him in that position until he states what is desired of him. Louis Maniscalco, a namesake of the Director, has invented what is called, in the slang of the *sbirri*, the "angelic instrument," in which, by turning a screw, the limbs of the victims are crushed. On one occasion a man was suspended in the air, his arms being tied to one wall and his legs to another, and in that position an officer of the police jumped upon his body and beat him. The suspected persons are turned out of their houses on the smallest pretext; fines, confiscations, and pillage ruin all who fall under the anger of the Director of Police. The wonder is, not that the Sicilians rebel, but that they have borne such horrors so long. It is equally wonderful that the Bourbons, having so fine a country, with so obedient a people, should not have known how to govern it, but should have endangered their crown so that no one would give two years' purchase for it. These poor Sicilians, the least political and revolutionary of mankind, have been driven into rebellion by sheer desperation. They wanted only peace and a just Government; agents of police have converted them into theorisers and Republicans.

The *Daily News* on the withholding of the Report of the National Defence Commissioners:—

What has happened to the Report of the National Defence Commissioners? It was in the month of August of last year that the Commission was issued; it is notorious that the Report has been in the hands of the War Minister for many weeks—indeed the blue book is positively advertised for sale; it has been officially announced that the question of national defence is about to be discussed in Parliament, and yet the Report of the Commission is kept a profound secret. The Commission was issued originally for the purpose of satisfying the public mind and guiding the War Minister and Parliament. But with a singular inconsistency neither Parliament nor the public are permitted to open the very book which was drawn up for their instruction. What does all this mean? Mr. Sidney Herbert knows that his solution of the great problem of national defence will not be accepted without discussion. But do he and his military friends differ from the Commissioners, and is he therefore reluctant to put their plan before the public until it can be accompanied by his comments and modifications? Something of this sort was suggested the other day in the House of Commons; but no excuse can be more idle. This is not the first Report which has had to be considered by the public, nor is there any reason why it should be less fully canvassed than others. If the object of the Minister were to surprise Parliament into a decision consistent with his views, and opposed to that of the Report, there might be some possible advantage in delaying its publication. But this question of national defence is the very subject which needs the most patient discussion. It is unfortunately true that the mode in which this question of national defence has been treated has already done no slight amount of injury. The periodical panics which have seized the public, discredit the country both at home and abroad. Men know neither the sort of danger to be apprehended nor the mode in which it can be encountered, and the exercise of our faculties for estimates: in the hurry of the moment cautious economy is out of the question. Every offer of aid is of necessity accepted, although the aid proffered may be utterly inefficient, or if efficient not at all required. When facts transpire which point to aggressive designs on the part of some powerful potentate, the leaders of public opinion fail to abusing the alleged aggressor, instead of calmly awaiting the development of his plans in the consciousness that England has the means of defeating them. Of a great empire this style of haphazard security is utterly unworthy. If there be any serious danger let the people of England know what it is, and let measures be taken without delay to meet it. If there be no serious danger, let us have done with talking about it, or with expending vast sums upon groundless chimeras. Take one course or take the other, but put an end to the folly of the present system, which involves all the expenses of the one and none of the security of the other, which drains the Exchequer of money to be spent without result, and which provokes Foreign Powers to make an attack without providing the means of warding it off. In a word, if there be any need for national defence let the Government settle a general plan once for all, and carry it into effect without further discussion or delay.

We cannot pretend to believe that either the Government or the public feel any doubt as to the necessity of some means of defending the country. Only look at the enormous estimates, amounting to some £30,000,000—look at the streets and bye-lanes, filled with Rifle Volunteers in every fancy costume—look at the titles of the pamphlets published daily, and the topics of articles in the daily journals—listen to the speeches of Ministers in Parliament, or of venerable statesmen in the halls of learned Academies—the opinion as to the necessity of some system of national defence appears to be paramount. A serious question is proposed solution; the War Minister's is the voice to answer, but the oracle is dumb. But the most singular part of the conduct of the Minister of War concerns the estimate for fortifications. That some change of design must be contemplated is obvious from the fact that, whereas in the year 1857-8 the sum demanded for *home* fortifications amounted only to £166,943, the sum now demanded amounts to £445,855. Now why is this? According to some this sum has nothing to do with the question of national defence; unfortunately information with respect to this item has been this year entirely withdrawn, and therefore it would be dangerous to hazard any opinion. When an estimate is increased fourfold it is surely time to demand some explanation. If Mr. Sidney Herbert really has conceived any new light upon the subject of fortification it is high time it should shine among us. It is more than doubtful whether the Inspector of Fortifications himself could explain, much less justify, the millions already spent upon the walls and ditches of our fortifications. Certain it is that many of these works are now utterly useless. Had no change occurred the usual vote might have been suffered to pass without question; but the vote having been enormously increased, and the circumstances of the country being peculiar, it will be the duty of Mr. Sidney Herbert to satisfy the public that there is some real advantage to be gained by this expenditure, and that the engineer officers have some positive object in what they are doing. Fortification may be useful or useless Mr. Sidney Herbert may have definite views on the subject, as it must be presumed his predecessors had. But so far as the public are concerned, they are entirely in the dark. The plain civilian who walks along the battlements of Dover or Devonport knows nothing of the purpose for which those ditches have been dug and those granite walls have been erected. Let any man go to Paris, or Verona, or Alessandria, and he will have no difficulty in understanding the object of the fortifications, and of appreciating their advantages. But in England he can neither fathom the mystery himself, nor, if the truth must be told, get any man to do it for him. Mr. Sidney Herbert is a competent master of speech, let him try to supply his countrymen with a rational explanation of these stone and mortar mysteries.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena and Louise, and his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, went to Whippingham, at 11 o'clock, to lay the first stone of the new church.

Her Majesty was met at the church-gate by the Rev. G. Prothero, who conducted the Royal party to the place where the stone was to be laid. Prayers having been offered up for the success of the undertaking, some coins in a bottle were put in a cavity under the stone, when the Queen took a silver trowel and some mortar and spread it carefully over the surface where the stone was to be lowered; after which the stone was firmly set in its place, and the ceremony was concluded with some appropriate prayers read by the Rev. G. Prothero.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne at 3 o'clock, and embarked on board the Fairy at Trinity wharf, East Cowes. Her Royal Highness proceeded to Windsor by Portsmouth.

The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort (driving), the Princess Alice and Princess Helena, attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, took an airing in the afternoon.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party in the evening.

The Queen will hold an Investiture of the most Hon Order of the Bath on Monday, the 11th of June.

On Monday last, the 28th inst., the mortal remains of the late Mr. J. H. Glover, Librarian to the Queen, were deposited in the family vault at Upnor, near Slough.

Mr. Glover had held the office of Librarian at Windsor Castle since the year 1826, and by the zealous and faithful discharge of his duties, as well as by his unaffected and amiable character, had secured for himself the respect and esteem of her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, who have been much grieved at the loss of an attached and valued member of their household.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Richard Quin, M.D., and Mr. James Paget, F.R.S., to vacancies in the Senate of this University, caused by the deaths of Bishop Malthy, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. M. T. Baines.

Doctor and Mrs. Neligan have returned to their residence in Merrion-square from London.

The Church.

The visitation of the Archdiocese of Dublin will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the 14th of June.

ECCLESIASTICAL, COLLEGIATE, AND SCHOLASTIC PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Henry Weston, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be a Lecturer Mastership, Worcester College, Oxford. Rev. Wm. Conner, B.D., Trinity College, Dublin, to Queen's Chapel, St. Margaret's-hone, London. Rollestone. Rev. Robert, B.A., University College, Oxford, to Holy Trinity P.C., Warrington, Lancashire; val. £150. Rymer, Rev. Thomas Legg, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Marsh. C., Somerset. Villiers, the Right Rev. Henry Montagu, D.D., Christ Church, Oxford, to the Bishopric of Durham: val. £8,000.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

Bishoprics—Carlisle: val. £4,000; pat. the Crown: Hon. and Right Rev. H. M. Villiers, D.D. translated.

Canonry—In the Cathedral Church of Chester: val. £500; pat. Bishop of Chester: Rev. J. Sinds, dec.

Precentorship—Of the Cathedral of Ardfert and Aghadoe; patron the Bishop of Limerick, &c.: Rev. Dr. De Courcy, deceased.

Rectories—Remmington, Herts; dio. Rochester: val. £300 with residence; pats. Reps. of the late R. the Rev. F. B. Pryor, dec. Chesterford, Suffolk; dio. Ely: val. £750 with residence; pat. Jesus College, Cambridge: Rev. T. Chetley, dec. Kilteghray (and V.); dio. Ardfert and Aghadoe; patron Bishop of Limerick, &c.: Rev. M. De Courcy, D.D., dec.

Perpetual Curacies—Bath, Octagon Chapel; pats. Proprietory: Rev. W. C. Magee, prem. Elsmere, co. and dio. York; patron Earl Fitz-William: Rev. G. Scaife, dec.

Curacies—Ipswich, St. Helen, Suffolk; dio. Norwich. Nottingham, St. Nicholas; dio. Lincoln; stipend £100. Middleton, Lancashire; dio. Manchester. Redruth, Cornwall; dio. Exeter. Sunley, Hants; dio. Winchester; stipend £100. Yarmouth, Great, St. Nicholas; stipend £60 with title.

Chaplainships—To Ministers in Seamen.

Mastherships—Aylesbury Grammar School: pats. Trustees: Rev. T. Gwynn, prem.

Scholarships—Additional Curates Society: Travelling for province of York: testimonials before June 4.

CLERGYMEN MARRIED.

Burton—Robertson—May 22, at St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, the Rev. E. J. Burton, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Eliza, only daughter of the late R. H. Robertson, Esq.

Charlton—Mogtain—May 22, at Holy Trinity, Kentish-town, the Rev. Matthew Charlton, 9 ation, Herts, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Mogtain, late of Whitton.

CLERGYMEN DECEASED.

Price—May 22, at Hastings

THE IRISH TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* is this evening furnished by Government with a telegram, dated Naples, 28th:—On the morning of the 27th Garibaldi had attacked Palermo by a combined storming operation on all points, and had forced his entrance into the principal streets, where the fight continued furiously between troops and people. The Mongolfier ships off the town were firing on the inhabitants to protect the military, and cover their retreat, which was inevitable towards the evening of that day.

I mentioned in Monday's *Globe* the forthcoming "Life of Julius Cæsar," from an Imperial pen at the Tuileries. Any one familiar with "Les Idees Napoleonnes," by the same author, must have noted frequent reference to this founder of an empire on the ruins of a republic at Rome. The object of the present publication is to put more prominently forward that Cæsarian operation in the light of a democratic triumph of universal suffrage over a narrow senatorial and patrician oligarchy, who falsely styled themselves a Commonwealth. Cæsar is shown to be a transmigration of the soul of Caius Marius, who was crushed by the aristocrat Sylla, the soul that animated the brothers Gracchi; it is quite possible that the identical soul lodged in a tenement named Lucius Catiline, but of *that* migration the less said the better. The upshot of this biography to prove what few attempts to question—viz., that the supremacy of the mob always melts itself into a brazen image, before which it grovels and trembles while it adores.

I offer no opinion on the performance until it comes out, but I query the prudence of indulging the literary organisation of Europe with a fair target at which to shoot the bolts of critical invective. Job wished his adversary might write a book, but to make use of the vantage-ground thus afforded, he had not a host of printing presses ready to take up his defence.

Mr. Horn's pamphlet "La Crise en Hongrie," large extracts of which found their way into the *Times*, is not yet published, and is kept back, it is said, by Government here until some important alterations are effected.

The mention of Hungary suggests that other cancer on the body of the Austrian empire, Venice, is the irritation it which continues. A letter, dated 19th, states that, May 15th, there came out a proclamation of outlawry against 365 persons of both sexes, whose names fill the columns of the official *Gazette*, all of whom are condemned for the crime of emigration, the penalty pronounced being absolute forfeiture of estates, rents, chattels, disability to sell or acquire property, nullity of any testamentary disposition by them or made in their favour, their children to be disinherited; furthermore, if they don't instantly come back, at any future time they are to be arrested on the frontier and handed over to trial by court-martial as rebels.

This list of proscription gives the social condition of each culprit; names of the *libra d'oro* and noble ladies are mixed up with the tradespeople, farmers, doctors, priests, barristers, artisans, so as to afford, if wanted, damning proof of the universality of bitter hatred to Austria in every single class of the community.

An emigration of a similar kind is now going on from the Neapolitan mainland to Sicily, and the contagion is unable to intercept the runaways. The island forms a triangle, two sides of which, at least are in possession of the insurgents, and thus open to all who seek to land. From the proclamation of the provisional government, dated 17th May, it appears that not only the King's soldiery but his constabulary are going over to the ranks of the nation, the police-inspector De Ferro being therein prominently named at his own request. The only serious resistance or stand of any sort made against the Sicilians is by a gang of Bavarians whom the Court had contrived to form clandestinely into a royal regiment, since the arrival from Munich of the young Queen at Naples; these and the Swiss are the only reliance of royalty in Palermo.

The telegraphic wire intended to reach Bagdad on the Euphrates is now at work from Constantinople as far as Diarbekir.

The gallant General Burbaki, who originated the Turcos, and has since the peace held Parma with the army of occupation, is recalled to command the 8th military division, with head-quarters at Grenoble.

On the 26th the small steamer Utile started during the night from Genoa with cargo of rifles and ammunition for Garibaldi, and 55 volunteers on board.

Captain Russell, who negociated for France the cession of a harbour on the Red Sea, has arrived in Paris. He is about creating a large coal depot at Adoulis, rendered "necessary," according to *Le Patrie*, "for the supply of the French fleet in Chinese waters."—*Globe Correspondent.*

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Paris Correspondent, dated Tuesday, 6 p.m.:—

To-day, again, we have two sets of telegrams from Naples, positively contradicting each other. One, dated last evening and received here this morning, announced that Garibaldi had been defeated, that he was in full retreat, his men dispersed, he himself seeking to get on board ship, pursued by two or three battalions of Neapolitan troops, and that these disasters were owing to his not having been properly supported by the Sicilians. Such was the version given at Naples, and forwarded to this place, and doubtless to London; and it certainly obtained credit in quarters not unfavourable to the cause of Garibaldi.

Within the last hour or two the scene has changed. A despatch, dated later in the night at Naples, begins by stating that the first telegram, announced the defeat of Garibaldi, was false; that a popular rising had taken place at Palermo; that the Neapolitan troops occupying the heights which command the town, and the vessels in the port, had made an attempt at bombardment, but unsuccessfully; that the advantages were all with the Garibaldians; and that their entry into Palermo, it it had not already taken place, was every moment expected. I find this latter despatch is, in great part, corroborated from other sources; indeed, in one or two things more than corroborated, for according to the latter, the entry of the Garibaldians is announced as a fact.

These two despatches, as I have observed, contradict each other; they proceed from the same person, who, however, was enabled to check the first, derived from the Neapolitan Government, by the second, which proceeded from a far better source, and which stated that the news of the defeat of Garibaldi was unfounded.

The Emperor and Empress of the French purpose leaving on Thursday for Lyons, to meet the Empress Dowager of Russia, who, it is said, has persisted in refusing to come to Paris, notwithstanding all its attractions and pressing invitations. The Empress Dowager leaves Nice next day for Germany (Wirtemberg). The Emperor takes this step, we are told, solely to induce the Empress to bring the Prince Regent of Prussia's consent to an interview with him, or perhaps to settle something about the Eastern question.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Minister of War has published a decree authorising voluntary engagements in the Imperial Guard of men not having yet served. This decree is regarded to be of great importance, and is said to be issued at the suggestion of the Emperor, who desires to introduce a new element into his Guard. The young men who enter the French Army as volunteers are generally induced to do so by a decided taste for the profession of arms, and are mostly well educated. They are excellent subjects from which to select non-commissioned officers. The desire to enter into such a distinguished corps as the Guard will be an additional inducement for many young men of good families to take advantage of the new regulation. It is a remarkable fact, that the "crack" regiments, such as the Zouaves and Rifle Corps, have already their full complement of men, in consequence of the great number of volunteers who offer themselves. It is expected that the late decree will produce a similar effect in the regiments of the Imperial Guard. The Emperor has, moreover, determined to accomplish a complete reform in the cavalry school of Saumur. That school, founded in the year 1764, supplied the French army with several distinguished cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers. It was remodelled in the year 1829, and it was intended for the special instruction of young men selected for their superior capacity. The plan did not succeed in consequence, as the Minister of War has made known to the Emperor of the young men having found the course of instruction (31 months) too long. A good officer does not wish to be so long from the regiment, as it is an obstacle to his promotion. The Emperor, to remedy this inconvenience, has determined that the period of instruction at the school of Saumur shall in future be limited to

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin of the 26th inst. says:—

[illegible] Gazette' of this morning publishes an [illegible] this 'entente' between Russia and [illegible] Eastern question, and insists upon [illegible] refusal of the Porte to admit the interference of the Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey—a right founded upon the 9th Article of the Treaty of [illegible]. The 'Prussian Gazette' recalls to mind that [illegible] the sitting of the Congress of the 26th March, [illegible] the question of precising to that effect the [illegible] communications' of the firmans to the [illegible] which ordered another word to be adopted [illegible] of home traffic—namely, that which was [illegible] word. The 'Prussian Gazette' goes further, [illegible] the sincere wish of the treaty-contenders on [illegible] 1856, between France, England, and [illegible] the 15th April, [illegible] not any sort of a nature to infringe [illegible] principle of the treaty of Paris ought to be [illegible] upon the stipulation [illegible] hall' by the contracting Powers.' [illegible] as a 'cause [illegible]

ITALY.

From Mantua we learn that there is a great movement in favour of annexation in the Duchy of Modena, and in the Romagna. Several pro-Lamoricière have already more or less openly declared themselves, and have been rewarded by the Papal Government for their services rendered by the Papal Government for their attempting to meddle with the administration of the Romagna. M. von Moustier is said to have left Rome by order of his Government, which would hardly be effected if the Count de Chambord went from Austria to visit his "legitimate" cousin at Rome. The French Ambassador inquired by telegraph whether he should attend the ceremony in honour of the late Archduke Charles, and received a reply in the affirmative. The model of the statue will probably be made at a moment when the relations between Austria and France were not particularly friendly, as a French eagle is lying on the upper part of the pedestal directly under the feet of the horse.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT FUND SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—His Majesty and the Prince Consort have lately shown their high appreciation of the great value and importance of the above society; and, at the same time, given an earnest of the best kind by contributing to its funds the handsome sum of one hundred pounds, and the honour of which the entire co-operation and generous concurrence of Doctor Martin, of Portlaw, were chiefly instrumental in accomplishing.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of Appeal.)

Massy v. O'Dell.

This was an appeal from an order of the Master of the Rolls. Sir Vere de Vere claimed (to be entitled, under a deed of indemnity of £1,800, to the quit and crown rents of certain lands in the county Limerick. The Master in the office overruled this claim, and Sir Vere de Vere appealed to the Master of the Rolls, who decided upon sending the case for reconsideration. From this decision the present appeal was brought by Mrs. Massy, the petitioner, who contended that Sir Vere de Vere, according to the proper construction of this deed, was not entitled to these rents, and that Sir Aubrey de Vere, under whom Sir Vere de Vere claimed, was barred from setting up any claim to the rents by the final decree and report made in the cause of Massy v. O'Dell.

At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, their lordships intimated they would take time to consider the question raised.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

O'Brien v. Considine.

In this case the petition was filed for the purpose of obtaining an injunction by which the respondent should be forthwith dispossessed of a certain plot of ground in the town of Ennis. The petitioners, it appeared, are the commissioners appointed under the Grand Juries Act, and have powers vested in them for the purchase of certain sites for the purpose of erecting thereon new public buildings. Acting under such powers, it appeared that in the year 1852 they purchased a plot of ground, upon which has been since erected the new courthouse. The present petition was filed by them against the respondent, Mr. Considine, who has built a house upon the site in question, and the remaining portion of the ground was allowed by the commissioners to be used as part of the market-place of Ennis. The committee appointed to raise a testimonial in memory of the late Mr. O'Connell made an application to the grand jury of the county for liberty to erect the testimonial upon the piece of land in question. Liberty was given by the grand jury to do so, and the testimonial is now in course of erection. The respondent contends that he was given possession of the portion of the ground upon which he has erected the house by the Testimonial Committee, and averred that the commissioners had, in fact, given possession of the ground themselves to the committee, and, that being their own act, that it did not lie with them to take the present proceedings. Affidavits were made by some members of the Testimonial Committee, stating that they considered the portion of the ground upon which Mr. Considine had erected his house to be an eyesore in the neighbourhood, and they had given it to him with liberty to erect a house upon it, believing they had full power to do so.

After hearing the arguments,

His Honour allowed the injunction to go, but without costs.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. Serjeant Lawson and Mr. Jellett.

For the respondent—Mr. Philip Keogh and Mr. Michael O'Loughlin.

Homan v. Skelton.

The hearing of this case, which is of a very complicated character, was resumed. It appeared the petition had been filed on behalf of the petitioner, the prayer of which prayed for the specific performance of a covenant in a lease bearing date the year 1827. It appears the lease was made